

POETRY.

From the Essex Gazette.

CLERICAL OPPRESSORS.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

In the report of the celebrated pro-slavery meeting in Charleston, S. C., on the 4th of the 9th month, 1835, published in the Courier of that city, it is stated, "The CLERGY of all denominations attended, LENDING THEIR SANCTION TO THE PROCEEDINGS; and adding by their presence to the impressive character of the scene."

Just God!—and these are they
Who minister at thine altar, God of right!
Men who their hands with prayer and blessing lay
On Israel's ark of light!

What, preach and kidnap men?
Give thanks, and rob thine own afflicted poor!
Talk of thy glorious liberty, and then
Bolt hard the captive's door!

What!—servants of thy own
Merciful Son, who came to seek and save
The homeless and the outcast, lett'ring down
The tasked and p'ndered slave!

Pilate and Herod, friends!
Chief priests and rulers as of old, combine!
Just God and holy!—is that church which lends
Strength to the spoiler, thine?

Paid hypocrites! who turn
Judgment aside and rob the Holy Book
Of those high words of truth which search & burn
In warning and rebuke.

Feed fast, ye locusts, feed!
And, in your tattered pulpits thank the Lord
That, from the toiling bondman's utter need
Ye pile your own full board.

How long, Oh Lord!—how long,
Shall such a priesthood barter truth away?
And, in thy name, for robbery and wrong,
At thy own altars pray?

Is not thy hand stretched forth
Visibly in the heavens to awe and smite!
Shall not the living God of all the earth,
And heaven above do right?

Wo, then, to all who grind
Their brethren of a common Father down!
To all who plunder from the immortal mind
Its bright and glorious crown!

Wo to the priesthood!—wo
To those whose hire is with the price of blood—
Reverting, darkening, changing as they go
The searching truths of God!

Their glory and their might
Shall perish; and their very name shall be
Vile before all the people, in the light
Of a world's liberty.

Oh! speed the moment on
When wrong shall cease, and liberty and love
And truth and right thro'out the earth are known
As in their home above.

THE DEPARTED YEAR.

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

How swiftly pass our years!
How soon their night comes on;
A train of hopes and fears,
And human life is gone!

See, their summer now is past;
The foliage late that clad the trees,
Striped by their autumnal blast,
Falls, like the dew-drop on the breeze.

Cold winter hastens on,
Fair nature feels his grasp;
Weeps over all her beauties gone,
And sighs their glory past.

So life, thy summer, soon will end,
Thine autumn too will quick decay,
And winter come, when thou shalt bend
Within the tomb, to mould away.

But summer will return,
In all her beauties dressed;
Nature shall yet rejoice again,
And be by man caressed.

But, ah! life's summer passed away,
Can never, as winter returns,
Cold winter come, with cheerless ray,
To beam upon its dreary urn!

Then man may daily seek
A mansion in the skies,
Where summers never cease,
And glory never dies!

There an eternal spring shall bloom,
With joys as vast as angels' powers;
And there ten thousand harps in tune
Shall praise the love that made it ours.

LAWS OF VERMONT.

AN ACT to provide for the receipt and distribution of the public money of the United States which may be deposited with this state.

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the Treasurer of this State be and he is hereby authorized to receive from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, all the money which is directed to be deposited with the State of Vermont, by virtue of the provisions of an act entitled, "An act to regulate the deposits of the public money," passed by the Congress of the United States at a session thereof now last past, and approved by the President on the 23d day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and the said Treasurer of this State is hereby directed and empowered to execute and deliver to the said Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, certificates of deposit for said money, pledging the faith of this State for the safe-keeping and re-payment thereof, in conformity with the provisions of said act.

Sec. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That each incorporated town in this State may, on or before the first day of January next after the passage of this act, at a town meeting duly warned and held for that purpose, and at each and every March meeting after the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven; elect by ballot three trustees of such town, for the purpose of receiving and managing such portion of the public money as may be deposited in such towns agreeably to the provisions of this act, which trustees shall execute their bond to the town, with three or more sufficient sureties, in such sum as the select men of such town shall direct and accept, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duty in the loaning, managing, and accounting for such sum or sums of money as may be placed in their charge agreeably to the provisions of this act, and each town that shall appoint such trustees, and receive by them such deposit money, shall be accountable for the return of said money, or any

part thereof, to the State Treasury, whenever called for by the State Treasurer upon the requisition of the United States, or for the purposes of a new apportionment, in the same manner as towns are now accountable for the State taxes.

Sec. 3. It is hereby further enacted, That the Treasurer of this State shall, on the receipt of any portion of such money, deliver to the trustees of the respective towns, such sum as such towns shall respectively be entitled to receive on deposit agreeably to the census taken in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and such trustees shall respectively execute to the Treasurer of the State certificates of such deposits, in such form as the said State's Treasurer is required to execute to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, agreeably to the provisions of the act mentioned in the first section of this act.

Sec. 4. It is hereby further enacted, That the trustees of the respective towns shall loan out the money so deposited to such persons and in such sums as they shall judge expedient, for a term not exceeding one year, at one time, and on such security, either with one or more sureties or on mortgage, as they shall deem amply safe, at an interest of six per cent. payable annually, and make all securities taken for the same payable to the town loaning the money, and such money may, after the expiration of the time for which it shall be loaned, be collected by the trustees in their town, and reloaned whenever they deem it expedient.

Sec. 5. It is hereby further enacted, That the interest arising from the money deposited in any town shall annually be appropriated by such town to the use of common schools in such town, agreeably to the provisions of this act: and in the year 1841, and as often thereafter as a census shall be taken by the authority of the United States, or of this State, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to make a new apportionment of the money so deposited as aforesaid among the several organized towns, according to the population thereof, and shall have power to call upon the several towns who have in deposit a larger amount of said money than their proportion, for the amount of such excess, and it shall be the duty of the trustees of such towns to pay over the same to the Treasurer aforesaid, who shall thereupon deposit the same in such towns as have not their portion of said money in deposit, in proportion to their population.

Sec. 6. It is hereby further enacted, That if any town shall have other school funds, sufficient to support a school in the several school districts in such town for six months in each year, then and in such case it may be lawful for such town to appropriate the income from said deposit money to such other use as such town may direct.

Sec. 7. It is hereby further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Grand Jurors, empanelled before the County Courts in the several counties in this state, in each and every year to inquire into the manner in which the several towns in their respective counties have managed said money and the annual interest thereof, and shall present to said courts an indictment against each and every town of said county, in which the duties of said towns have not been attended to agreeably to the provisions of this act; and any town so indicted shall, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding the amount of double the annual interest of all the money deposited with the trustees of such town, in conformity with the provisions of this act, in the discretion of the court, together with the costs of prosecution, which fine and costs shall be paid to the Treasurer of the county in which the conviction shall be had, and to the use of said county.

Sec. 8. It is hereby further enacted, That if any town or towns shall neglect or refuse to appoint their trustees for the purpose of receiving their proportion of said money, agreeably to the provisions of this act, the Treasurer of the State shall put the same to use in such manner as he shall deem most expedient, and annually pay over to such town or towns the interest arising from such sum as they were entitled to receive on deposit.

CARLOS COOLIDGE,

Speaker of the H. of Rep's.

E. N. BRIGGS,

Pres't. pro tem. of Senate.

Approved Nov. 17, 1836.

S. H. JENISON.

AN ACT directing the mode of electing Senators to represent this state in the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the Senators to represent this State in the Congress of the United States shall be elected in the following manner: The Senate and House of Representatives, in their respective houses, at a time mutually agreed upon for that purpose, shall each ballot for the number of Senators to be elected; and the name or names of the person or persons so balloted for, who shall have a majority of the whole number of votes in each house respectively, shall be entered upon the journal of each house by the clerk or secretary thereof. Immediately after which both houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the journal of each house shall be read by the clerk or secretary thereof; and if the same person or persons shall have received a majority of all the votes in each house, such person or persons shall be declared duly elected a Senator or Senators to represent this State in the Congress of the United States; but if the same person or persons shall not have received a majority of all the votes in each house, the joint assembly shall then proceed, by ballot, to elect a person or persons for the purpose aforesaid; and the person or persons having a majority of all the votes of said joint

assembly, shall be declared duly elected as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, or in his absence, the Lieutenant Governor, to certify under the seal of the State, to the President of the Senate of the United States, the person or persons so elected to have been elected agreeably to law, which certificate shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 3. It is hereby further enacted, That an act entitled, an act directing the mode of electing Senators to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, passed Nov. 4, 1797, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Provided, That this act shall take effect immediately after the passing of the same.

Approved Oct. 18, 1836.

AN ACT to repeal part of an act relating to petitions to the General Assembly.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That so much of the act entitled, "an act relative to petitions preferred to the General Assembly," passed March 6, 1797, as requires petitions to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Provided, That this act shall take effect immediately after the passing of the same.

Approved Oct. 22, 1836.

AN ACT in addition to an act entitled, "an act supplementary to the several acts defining the powers of Justices of the Peace within this State."

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That whenever any action on book account shall be pending before any Justice of the Peace, or when any account proper to be plead in offset shall be plead, the justice shall have power to inquire by interrogations as well of the plaintiff or plaintiffs as of the defendant or defendants relative to their respective accounts; and also to cross examine the parties with respect to each other's account, as he shall judge proper; and if either party shall refuse to take such oath, or to answer directly to such interrogatories, such refusal, relative to the particular matter, to which such oath or answer is required, shall be taken against the party so refusing.

Sec. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That the fourth section of an act to which this is an addition, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved Oct. 25, 1836.

AN ACT providing a compensation for returning the votes for Senators to the county clerks.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, That the presiding officers of the several free-men's meetings, which have been or may hereafter be holden in this State for the election of Senators, shall be allowed five cents per mile for travel each way for returning the votes for Senators to the county clerk to whom said votes are made returnable; and it shall be the duty of the said county clerks to audit the accounts of the said presiding officers, and to draw orders on the Treasurer of this State for the amount by him allowed, and the Treasurer is hereby directed to pay the same.

Approved Oct. 26, 1836.

PEACE DEPARTMENT.

Lawfulness of War for Christians, Examined.

The love of our country, is a plea frequently urged in favor of defensive war. But what is the love of country, if opposed to the law of Christ, but a blind and selfish attachment to that particle of earth on which we happen to live? The benevolence of a christian mind is not confined within such narrow limits; he views all the inhabitants of the earth, in the light of immortal and accountable beings; he considers them as his brethren; and his language is, "far better for me to resign whatever I possess, than that one human being should be destroyed in its defence. All worldly enjoyments are trifles in my estimation, when compared with the life of one fellow creature. Sooner, therefore, than take the life of a fellow heir to immortality, and precipitate his soul into an awful eternity, let me be obliged to the character of my countrymen for support."

Can any man, whether of public or private character, who practically loves, and does good to an enemy at home, do otherwise than love his enemy in every other place? The doctrines of the New Testament fix no geographical boundaries to love between man and man. All men being of the same Parent, are consequently brethren: who can love a brother and kill him?

Doubtless, if man, in the most tried situation, surrounded by enemies, follow the example of the persecuted Emmanuel, "O! my Father, if this cup may not pass away except I drink it, thy will be done," though he should fall a victim to the wrath of man, yet would he triumph in death; having the gracious promise, "he

*"Christianity in its regards, steps beyond the narrow bounds of national advantage, in quest of universal good; it does not encourage particular patriotism in opposition to general benignity; or prompt to love our country at the expense of our integrity; or allow us to indulge our passions to the detriment of thousands. It looks upon all the human race as children of the same Father, and wishes them equal blessings; in ordering them to do good, to love as brethren, to forgive injuries and to study peace; it quite annihilates the disposition for martial glory, and utterly debases the pomp of war." Sermon on Isaiah ii by Bishop Watson.

that loses his life for my sake, shall find it." Such a man, though not lacking courage, may by some be regarded as weak and cowardly, for not daring to lift up his hand against the life of his fellow creature: but what then? Will the censure of a few frail, mistaken mortals divest his innocent spirit of the peaceful reflection, that he died without the guilt of shedding human blood?

But what will be the reflections of the man, who in the very act of slaughtering others, when wrath and revenge fill his heart, is himself in a moment hurried into eternity, to receive his final sentence from that judge who has commanded him to love his enemies, and not resist evil!—Can his reflections for doing the very reverse be consoling? Or can a rational being suppose, that with these dispositions he can be happy in heaven, where all is peace and concord? If not, when, where, or how is he to be divested of them? Christ has declared, "if ye die in your sins, where I go ye cannot come." It is presumed, none will say wrath and revenge are not sinful. My brethren, these are momentous considerations! May they stimulate us to seek an inheritance in the kingdom of heaven, in preference to a vain and imaginary immortality in the applause of men.

One great means of keeping alive the spirit of war, is that partiality which we contract in our early education for the manners of pagan antiquity: from whence, we learn to adopt ideas of virtue, directly opposite to those which Christianity teaches; to be guided by laws of honor, which that abhors; to imitate characters, which that details; and to behold heroes, patriots, conquerors, and suicides with admiration, whose conduct they utterly condemn.—Christians reprobate pagan immorality and idolatry, and yet adopt their erroneous ideas of virtue. Thus the conduct of Brutus in the murder of Cæsar, and the action of Cato in the destruction of his own life, are extolled as virtues and heroic deeds. Pagan ideas of morality and virtue, are no rule for christians; because, founded on their ignorance of Christian requisitions. Applause for warlike achievements, was congenial with the religion of pagans, many of whose Gods were made out of deceased heroes, supposed to be exalted to heaven, as a reward for the mischief which they had perpetrated upon earth. Not such the religion of the christian! his, seeks not applause, and is so far from encouraging to revenge injuries, that it commands to forgive them, as the condition of obtaining forgiveness himself.

It has been observed by some, that it is difficult to draw the line between defensive war, and that coercion used by the civil magistrates, in taking life on some occasions. How the civil magistrates obtained this power, is a question worth investigating. The people, from whom they derive all the power they possess, have no right to take their own lives, and consequently cannot transfer it to them. A man may transfer to others a right to control his person—to regulate his conduct—and exact his services; and for these, he may receive an equivalent: but what equivalent can he receive for his life? Man's life is, therefore, his own to preserve, but not to transfer, or destroy. His life, his conscience, and day of probation are unalienable. I wish my fellow-citizens to examine carefully the propriety of taking life in any case.

As mankind are to become christians individually, and bear their testimony against evil of every kind; they are not to remain in the practice of any thing they are convinced is wrong, because other men continue in it; therefore, a man who acts in warlike measure, contrary to his judgment, will no more be justified in the sight of his Maker for so doing, than for theft or drunkenness.

Let those, therefore, who have tender scruples against taking the lives of their fellow men, cherish those scruples, lest their feelings become hardened, and the avenues to the heart closed against the tender calls of love, and they be left so to act, as finally to have the sad reflection, that contrary to their understanding, they have slain a fellow creature. May these conscientious ones remember, that if war is an evil, every step towards it, is also an evil; and it is a salutary scripture command, "abstain from all appearance of evil." 1 Thes. v. 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEMPERANCE.—Gov. Marcy, it is said, has abandoned the use of wine and all intoxicating drink, and adopted the tee-total system.

Several other gentlemen of high standing and influence, in different parts of the state, who for a time hesitated to go the whole, have recently, we understand, subscribed the pledge of total abstinence from all that intoxicates.

True principles and right practice on the subject of temperance are gaining ground among men of intelligence and moral principle. But temperance is increasing at a most powerful rate among a very large class. They go on unchecked in their course. None of the present temperance measures reach them. They are those who throng the taverns and grog shops which every where abound in the land, and are seen off at the bars of our steam boats and canal packets. They neither read, nor hear, nor reason on this subject. They have made up their mind to brave public opinion; and, regardless of character, of friends, and of future consequences they drink on, and drink on, and probably, most of them will drink on, until they go down to a drunkard's grave.

It is for their accommodation, we suppose, that so many LICENSES are granted by those who have the charge of this business. We say again; The responsibility is theirs, and it is fearful, — Buf. Spec.

NICKNAMES.—Few things appear to us more reprehensible than to attach nicknames to individuals, whether in public or private life, with the intention to excite ridicule. It is not only in bad taste—but the practice in many cases is cruel and unjust. There are many men of irreproachable manners and morals, who by having nicknames appended to them in their early days, have appeared contemptible forever after. By some it is considered witty, to apply dexterously a ludicrous term of reproach to a certain individual, in consequence of some unfortunate peculiarity in his person or habits. But this is wit of the lowest description—and is often closely allied to black-guardism. A nickname is often the offspring of malevolence, and may be likened to the poisoned shaft aimed at a noble antagonist by a base, cowardly, and flying foe.—We pity the man who can resort to such modes of annoyance.—*Bost. Mer. Journal.*

The above remarks commend themselves to every person, as the dictates of common sense. We hope some Christians who are in the habit of thoughtlessly applying nicknames to their neighbors, and even in some cases to their brethren, will be rebuked by the above remarks. May we not ask, if some parents are not faulty in this respect? Do not Jo, Jim, Tom, &c. originate in most cases, with parents? Children should always be called by their right names, even though they should be ten syllables in length.—*Zions. Her.*

Amen.—*Ed. Tel.*

TEXAS.—The pecuniary affairs of the patriots in Texas seem to be in a somewhat perilous condition. They have used up all their resources, disgusted the volunteers, and lost the confidence of their friends in New Orleans, Mobile and the Western States. New Orleans alone had advanced to the Texan insurgents about a million of dollars. Its speedy repayment was anticipated, either in money or at least lands. But instead of this mode of compensation, the Texan Treasury has issued bills, without fixing the time or manner of their payment. These bills may now be had for 25 cents on the dollar, and at this price there are no buyers. The gallant soldiers of Texas were paid in these Treasury bills; a few of which they sent to New Orleans, and obtained the cash for them, at a discount of 80 per cent.—but at the present moment they cannot procure for them 10 cents on the dollar. The soldiers who have taken their pay in lands have been equally fortunate. The government grants specify no location—they merely specify so much land—but whether in Texas or in the moon, does not appear. These grants are now offering at New Orleans for \$15 to \$20! Such is the ability, the credit, and the honesty of the Texan Government.—*Atlas.*

THE STEAM WHISTLE.—Mention has been made, several times lately, of the new contrivance for giving the alarm to people who cannot be trusted to their own eyes and caution, in the vicinity of railroads. Its effect is thus described in one of our papers.—*N. Y. Spectator.*

The locomotive has one contrivance of a most peculiar character. It carries a brass whistle, which is blown by the steam, whenever any animals come upon the track or a cross road is passed. No words can describe the shrill, wild and unearthly sound produced by this arrangement. In going through the woods, the noise is peculiarly startling, and it can be heard for miles.

WOODEN PAVEMENTS.—Why don't the corporation proceed with the wooden pavement in Broadway? How long do they wish to repose upon a successful experiment? There is no pavement in the city that stands equal to that little section of wood in Broadway. The macadamised section has been "used up" over and over again, and the pavements of all sorts relaid, since the wooden blocks were laid down. Nothing endures like them—nothing else can be so convenient and comfortable—nothing in the long run so economical. Then why delay?—*N. Y. Spectator.*

NEWSPAPERS.—The birth of newspapers in England took place in 1558—at the restoration there were 180. There are now in London 36—rest of England 198—Scotland 42—Ireland 80—total (in 1836) 356. Total number of copies—England 27,690,920—Scotland 303,292—Ireland 5,718,600—in all 36,442,821! The number put into the post-office daily of the London press varies from 25,000 to 60,000, of which number about 20,000 are put into the office ten minutes before six in the evening.—*[London Ad.]*

BRET ROOT SUGAR.—In order that an inducement may be had to a fair and speedy trial, whether the culture of beets, for making sugar, can be maintained in this part of the country, a committee of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, to whom the subject was referred, have recommended that a premium of \$100 each year be offered for the greatest quantity of beets raised on at least two acres of ground, and manufactured into sugar, in the years 1837, '38, '39. The person who raises and manufactures them, is to give a full particular account of the process for publication.—*Zion's Herald.*

IMPORTANT TO EDITORS.—It has recently been decided by the Tribunes at Paris, that the original articles in the newspapers cannot be copied into other papers until the expiration of five days, in which time they will have traversed the whole kingdom. Several have been sentenced to pay pecuniary penalties for violating the law.

The whole population of Europe is estimated at about 226,445,200. Of this number it is said that 10,897,338, are indigent and dependent on others for support, that is, paupers.

"All baggage at the risk of the owners." It has lately become very common for incorporated railroad and steamboat companies, to advertise conspicuously, in the above words, in order to screen themselves from liability in case of the loss or miscarriage of any baggage entrusted to their care. To test the legality in regard to the operation of such an advertisement, two suits have recently been instituted against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, in both of which full and ample damages were given for the plaintiffs. An action was tried on Tuesday of last week, in the Supreme Court, before Chief Justice Jones, in which the above company were defendants, and Mr. Ralston, Belknap was plaintiff, for the recovery of a trunk entrusted to their care for transportation to Philadelphia.

It was urged on the part of the defendants, that the missing property had not been left in the care of any of the agents of the company, but was merely placed in the office while the plaintiff was paying his fare as a passenger; the advertisement announcing that the company were not responsible, &c. was also read in court.—On the part of the plaintiff it was contended, that although the defendants did give notice that they refused to be responsible for the loss of property falling into their possession in the regular course of their business operation, under the sanction and by the operation of their charter, yet their edicts were utterly futile and of no avail, and they were liable, both in equity and law, for the loss or destruction, under such circumstances, of any chattels or goods belonging to other persons. In his charge to the jury the learned judge coincided with the plaintiff's counsel, and the jury awarded damages in the sum of \$300 for the plaintiff. So that all baggage is not at the owner's risk.—*N. Y. Merc. Adv.*

When Queen Anne, wishing to compliment Dr. South upon one of his sermons, "observed that it was too short, he made the since famous reply that he would have made it shorter if he had had more time. Would that modern speakers and writers would employ a little more frequently this meliorating process! For in truth "a crude abundance is the disease of our American style." Bulk rather than quality seems to be the measure of value, and our writers naturally enough study addition rather than subtraction.

VT. LIT & SCI. INSTITUTION.

THE WINTER QUARTER.

Will commence on Thursday, Dec. 8. Tuition, three or four dollars according to the studies, to be paid in advance.—Eleven weeks and a half constitute a quarter.

Board at the Institution will be one dollar and fifty cents.

The Female department will continue through the winter.

Every student that enters the Institution will be required to pay, at least, tuition for half a quarter.

CARLTON PARKER, Principal.

Brandon, Nov. 1836.

WESTFORD HIGH SCHOOL.

THE winter term of instruction in this school will commence on the first Monday of December next. Tuition, per quarter, Greek and Latin languages, \$3.50. Other liberal studies \$3. Board and washing may be had in respectable families for from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per week.

This School, occupying a convenient and pleasantly located brick building, in Westford village, was commenced in Sept. last, under the direction of the undersigned trustees, and Mr. F. W. HANMAN as Tutor, whose services they fully approve, and confidently recommend.—And they hope, by laudable exertions to merit and receive a continuance of the public favor and patronage.

By order of Trustees,
Rev. S. PARMELEE,
Rev. J. HUNTLEY,
Dea. J. HOBART,
Mr. C. EARL.

T. HAYNES, Sec.

Westford, Nov. 10th, 1836.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the 25th inst., a Bay Mare, supposed to be four years old, with one white hind foot, also one white fore foot, and some white in the forehead. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
ASA BLACKMER, Jr.
Sudbury, Oct. 28th, 1836.

HOUSE TO LET.

NEAR the Seminary, in this village, well situated for a boarding house. Inquire of the subscribers,
JOHN CONANT,
WILLARD KIMBALL,
Brandon, Nov. 1836.

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

PREPARED BY N. H. DOWNS.

FOR coughs, croup, consumption, catarrh of the throat, whooping cough, lung fever, and all other diseases of the head, chest and lungs.

pamphlets containing a history of the medicine, with numerous and respectable certificates, and ample directions and much other information, accompany each bottle and can be had at any of the agencies gratis.
Sold by special appointment by
HENRY WHEELOCK, Brandon;
Also by Roynton & Austin, Orwell; H. Simonds, Pittsford; B. F. Haskell, Cornwell; Haskell & Wicker, North Ferrisburgh; E. H. Aiken, Benson; S. H. Barnes, Charlotte; And by most other respectable druggists in the State.

JOB PRINTING.

ALL kinds of Job Printing neatly executed at this office.